FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MATERIALS ON MEETING OF PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS

Husak Reception, Dzur Lunch

LD131418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, and chairman of the State Council of Defense, received at the Prague Castle today, in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, the participants in the regular session of the Committee of Ministers of Defense of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The following took part in the reception:

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Army General Lajos Ozinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Army General Heinz Hoffman, minister of national defense of the GDR; General Florian Siwicki, deputy minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR: Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR.

Also present was Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of these armed forces.

The ministers informed the highest Czechoslovak representative about the course and conclusions of the committee session.

Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized the importance of the indestructible combat union of the armies of the Warsaw Pact which, in the current international situation, are a reliable guarantee of peace and security of our nations.

He said that the policy of the socialist countries, headed by the USSR, which is consistently directed toward ending the threat of nuclear war and maintaining permanent peace, is closely connected with securing the defense ability of the states of the socialist community. In this connection he spoke about the results of the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session, which brought new impulses for halting dangerous world developments, and for solving important international problems in the interest of a peaceful future for mankind. He appreciated the results of the work of the Committee of Defense Ministers and wished all its members further successes in improving the combat and political readiness of the Warsaw Pact armies.

Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, gave a lunch in Prague today on the occasion of the completion of the session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states. Present at the lunch were Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Eugen Turzo, head of a department of the party Central Committee; the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact states; the commander-in-chief and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; representatives of the Command of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and representatives of the Soviet Army.

Conclusion of Session

LD131720 Prague CTK in English 1651 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Prague [no date as received] -- The Warsaw Treaty Defence Ministers' Committee ended its three-day session here on Thursday, after discussing activities of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces and adopting resolutions.

The session, chaired by Czechoslovak Defence Minister General Martin Dzur, was attended by the defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the chief commander and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

The session had a working character and took place in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

Ministers Depart

LD131636 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] The following have left Prague today following the session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states:

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR; General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy minister of national defense of Poland; Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of national defense of Romania; and Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense.

Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, and other officials saw off the honored guests at Ruzyne Airport.

Also present was Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Chief of Staff of these Joint Armed Forces Army General Anatoliy Gribkov.

Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, left Prague today.

Romania's Role

AU122010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 12 Jan 83

["For a United Europe" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/1/1983 -- Under the heading "Building a United Europe of Peace and Security -- Important Target of Socialist Romania's Foreign Activity" on January 12 daily SCINTEIA carries an article highlighting Romania's consistent action for a Europe free from any nuclear weapon, for a united Europe set on observance of each country's social system. It is in Europe, reads the newspaper, that the two military blocs face each other -- NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- whose military spending totals some 80 per cent of the amounts earmarked to arming throughout the world.

Adding to the huge amounts of conventional weapons, the nuclear arsenal existing here shapes up the danger of destroying the millenium-old civilization of our continent, of the entire mankind. The designs of siting further nuclear weapons in Europe are all the more absurd, highlights SCINTEIA. That is why Romania considers that one of the hottest imperatives of the time is the attainment of an agreement for halting the siting of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, for withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones. At the same time Romania proposed a series of measures of great importance for turning more serene the European horizons, shows the Bucharest daily, measures aiming at a limitation of the activity carried out by the two military alliances, the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the gradual diminishing of their role, of their military aspect in favour of the political one, in view of their simultaneous dismantlement. As known, she proposed such measures as: withdrawal of the troops of the two military blocs from the territories of other countries, dismantlement of the military bases from the territories of other states, solemn commitment not to site nuclear weapons whatsoever on the territories of other states, guarantees granted to the non-nuclear states that these weapons will never be used against them; renunciation of large military manoeuvres and of the shows of force by the borders of other states; and as a necessary corollary, the conclusion of an all-European treaty of renunciation of force and of the threat of force.

The fact deserves mention that many of these ideas and lines of action can be found in the Political Declaration endorsed at the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty, held the previous week.

No doubt, such a treaty would result in many positive consequences. First of all, it would help marking an important step towards reducing the confrontation between the two alliances, while the mutual hostilities, the present tendencies of return to the "cold war" might be replaced by a climate of confidence and understanding, according to the needs of peaceful coexistence. At the same time far more favourable conditions might be created for a resumption of the course towards detente and collaboration, more favourable prospects might be opened to the negotiated settlement of litigations and differences between the two blocs -- an orientation supported with unflinching consistency by Romania.

The signing of the mentioned treaty could mean a more marked accentuation of their political aspect instead of the military one, thus premises being established for leaving behind the division of Europe into opposing military blocs, a target that Romania has supported on many occasions. And, as it might be opened for other states to participate, too, such a treaty would cover a largest area, to include also countries that had not belonged to the two alliances. In short, although the area referred to is Europe, the treaty of mutual renunciation of the use of force would bear positive influences on the world politics as a whole, would be welcomed with satisfaction by the peoples on the continent, by all the peoples of the world.

REAGAN REMOVES ROSTOW, STARR FROM ARMS POSTS

DW131429 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] Last night U.S. President Reagan dismissed Eugene Rostow, his chief disarmament negotiator. At the same time the U.S. chief delegate at the Vienna MBFR talks, Richard Starr, was removed from his post. In this connection Western agencies are talking about growing controversies within the Reagan administration over the arms course. Arno Friedmann comments.

Those who know Eugene Rostow's political career find it hard to believe that he was able to oppose the President. Eugene Rostow, a man from the military-industrial complex, worked his way up because he supplied the ideological justification for U.S. arms programs under several presidents since Lyndon B. Johnson. What could have made Reagan recommend that his former confidante quit? The U.S. news magazine TIME and other U.S. sources say that a vehement dispute has broken out in Washington over the present course of the government. This is no speculation, as a lot of evidence proves.

Prior to Rostow's requested resignation and Richard Starr's dismissal, the U.S. secretary of transportation and the secretary of health and human services had also resigned -- shortly after Christmas and, the day before yesterday, respectively. There really must be massive tensions, and it is easy to see the reasons for the latter two resignations. How are heads of government departments supposed to perform their duties if the financial means at their disposal are increasingly being cut? Whoever is secretary of health and human services this year will see 30-40 billion siphoned off for arms purposes and will have to go against his conscience or draw the proper conclusions, as the latest secretary did.

Eugene Rostow and Richard Starr certainly have similar reasons. Both support armament, sufficient armament, to be sure. Why else would Reagan have picked them for their posts? However, they learned in the meantime that a continuation of the arms course could lead to economic catastrophe in the United States, as U.S. experts are anticipating. There are possibly also growing misgivings that the NATO allies could be further offended if the East's far-reaching offers for an understanding are only welcomed by words and are not reciprocated by a forthcoming approach.

The trouble is, according to today's PRAVDA, that the U.S. Administration's practical action is far removed from the sensible thoughts we sometimes hear from administration circles. President Reagan's announcement that he hopes that the designation of a new disarmament expert will bring the negotiations closer to the desired goal of an actual reduction of armaments without any further obstacles may also fall into this category. Are these also just empty phrases? The head of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee, Larry Pressler, said the replacing of Rostow could lead to a further slackening of the arms control talks.

DZHUROV RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT SESSION

AU131907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, has returned from Prague where he had attended the regular session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS ORDER TO CSSR'S HUSAK

AU091953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order for the second time. Comrade Gustav Husak has been awarded for his great merits in strengthening peace and socialism, for strengthening and developing the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and rallying the international communist movement, for his contribution to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, and on his 70th birthday.

BTA OBSERVER REJECTS DRUG SMUGGLING CHARGES

AU140936 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 14 Jan 83

["Deliberate Accusations and Slanders" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 13 (BTA political observer Krasimir Drumev) -- Having made up their minds to slander Bulgaria in order to excuse the all-penetrating metastases of terrorism in the Italian society through her, for some time now certain politicians and journalists in Rome are considering to shift on Bulgaria also the responsibility for another hard problem of Italy - drug addiction. Senator-socialist Francesco Spinelli, deputy minister of the interior, gave an interview for the ESPRESSO magazine which is really shocking with the irresponsible statements of this official. Without giving any facts and proofs whatsoever, Spinelli declared that Bulgaria is "one of the main distribution centres of the drug traffic" and that "the Bulgarian regime is doing nothing to stop this traffic." Moreover allegedly very active in this trafficking turn out Bulgarian foreign trade enterprises. Obviously, the deputy minister thinks that such tales are enough to suggest to the ill-informed Italian public where the evil is deeply rooted. The question is whether a head of a department such as the Ministry of the Interior, is really so uninformed about Bulgaria's attitude to drug smuggling? Let us inform him then that for the last ten years about 900 cases covering more than 24000 kg of opiates have been uncovered at the Bulgarian frontier. We shall also quote statements by the general director of the Bulgarian customs house Nikolay Nikolov that so far there has been no case of any Bulgarian national and Bulgarian transport vehicle to be involved in drug smuggling.

Had Bulgaria turned the drug smuggling into her state policy as Mr Spinelli suggests unreliably and slanderously, would she have become the host of the second international conference for cooperation in combating illegal drug trafficking /1980/ and of the world customs congress /1981/? Isn't Mr Spinelli familiar with the high assessments given by scores of national and international organizations, including the UN drugs department to Bulgaria for her activity in combating drug trafficking and for the bilateral and multilateral cooperation established by her? Recognition for Bulgaria is also her being chosen in 1982 as a member of the Political Commission of the World Customs Cooperation Council.

Without hesitating a lot, Mr Spinelli also states that a certain Hanefi, Turkish national and drug smuggler who escaped from an Italian prison in 1980, has taken refuge in Sofia. After making themselves acquainted with the interview, the Bulgarian competent authorities found, thanks to the statistic form filled in at the frontier checkpoint: Arslan Hanefi entered Bulgaria under his real name on July 19, 1980 at the Sofia airport, he spent two nights in a hotel and on July 17, 1980 [as received] left Bulgaria on his way to Turkey. The Bulgarian authorities couldn't have known whether this person was wanted and by whom or not, but it is known that both Italy and Turkey are members of Interpol and probably are in cooperation with one another.

It is at least bewilderment that is incited by the answer of the deputy-minister of internal affairs to the question as to whether Italy has made efforts to establish cooperation with the Bulgarian authorities in combating the illegal drug trafficking. Mr Spinelli answers that there have been made efforts on the Italian part but they haven't received an adequate response and he adds: "Now the relations of cooperation offered to us by the Bulgarian authorities in this tricky field, are absolutely insufficient."

No efforts for cooperation made by the Italian side are known to the Bulgarian authorities. Something else is known in a recent letter by Mrs Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice of Bulgaria to the Italian minister of justice Mr Clelio Darida, there is an offer for the two countries to exchange information and possibly carry out joint acts on the two states' territory with the view to clarifying questions related to drug smuggling. Mr Darida's answer is that he will study closely the possible ways for materializing the offer.

The Bulgarian authorities would not mind that it happens as soon as possible considering at the same time that the statements made by a responsible governmental representative should be in accord with the truth and it is not in the least becoming for such a person to replace the truth by slanders and affronts aimed at another state.

FILIPOV PAYS VISIT TO IRAQ; STATEMENT ISSUED

For Baghdad INA and Baghdad Domestic Service coverage on Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov's visit to Iraq, including his talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and the joint statement issued, see the Iraq section of the 14 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

ROMANIA'S OLTEANU MEETS HUSAK IN PRAGUE

AU131932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Prague (AGERPRES) 13/1/1983 -- Messages were exchanged in Prague between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, when the leader of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and head of the Czechoslovak state received Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence of Romania, who attended the meeting of the Committee of the Defence Ministers of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty held in Prague.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, Gustav Husak was conveyed a warm salute and best wishes of good health and new successes in his activity devoted to the prosperity of the friendly Czechoslovak people, to the cause of socialism and peace.

Thanking [him], the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic requested that the Romanian president should be conveyed a cordial salute and warm wishes of good health and further successes in his activity dedicated to socialist construction in Romania, to the strengthening of peace and progress in the world.

PRESS MARKS GUSTAV HUSAK'S 77TH BIRTHDAY

AU111200 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 7 January 1983 on page 3 carries a 4,700-word article by Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee, entitled "An Outstanding Revolutionary Leader and Statesman." The article marks the 70th birthday of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, on 10 January 1983.

Snitil opens the article by saying that on the occasion of Husak's forthcoming birthday, people in Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovakia's friends abroad think "with respect and admiration" of his "great lifelong work" and realize his "important place in the history of the CPCZ, the modern history of our nations and the Czechoslovak state, the history of the international communist and workers movement, and the history of the struggle for social progress and peace in the world."

Following this introduction, Snitil gives an account of Husak's life from his childhood in a "poverty-stricken proletarian environment," to the beginnings of his political involvement in the communist youth union in prewar Czechoslovakia, to his "important role" in Slovakia immediately after the war. Throughout this period, Snitil says, "the interests of the working people, the Communist Party, the revolutionary movement, friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, the interests of socialism were uppermost on his mind."

This was also true, Snitil goes on to say, of the "bitter years when Gustav Husak, together with his fellow workers, on the basis of trumped-up accusations of bourgeois nationalism, was gradually deprived of all party and state posts, arrested and, in the spring of 1954, sentenced in an unlawful trial. Even in this hardest ordeal of his life he did not lose his revolutionary spirit, communist conviction, optimism and moral strength that have earned him the great prestige and respect he enjoys among our people.

Snitil then deals with Husak's "return to political life" following his "full rehabilitation" in the sixties. In this connection he pays tribute to his "high-principled position" after 21 August 1968 when he "consistently asserted the Moscow agreements, took an active part in solving complex issues and championed Marxist-Leninist ways out of the crisis."

He also stresses his "efforts to overcome former mistakes in nationality policy," efforts that found their expression in the adoption of the law on Czechoslovak federation. Further on, the article deals at length with the period following Husak's election as party leader in April 1969, "a milestone of great historic significance." It discusses his "high-principled, wise, realistic, creative, prudent and responsible policy" that made it possible to overcome the "crisis" in party and society and reviews the results scored by Czechoslovakia under his party leadership and presidency. It also discusses his role in international life -- his "intensive activity in the interest of peace and socialism" and his contribution to intensifying cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to developing relations with the capitalist countries. Finally, the article also pays tribute to his "contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and to its creative application in practice." Summing up, Snitil characterizes Husak as a "political personality of a pure character" whose great experience, energy, work zeal and active attitude to life serve as "a model and inspiration" for all Czechoslovak citizens.

On 8 January, on pages 1 and 2 in each instance, Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak both carry the 1,800-word congratulatory letter from the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly and the CSSR Government to Gustav Husak on his 70th birthday and a 1,600-word CTK report on a ceremony held at Prague Castle on 7 January, during which Gustav Husak was awarded the honorary title Hero of the Czechslovak Socialist Republic and the Klement Gottwald Order.

On 10 January, on pages 1 and 2 in each instance, both Prague RUDE PRAVO and Bratislava PRAVDA carry a 2,400-word official biography of Gustav Husak. In the biography, the period of Husak's arrest and imprisonment in the fifties is described in similar terms as in Snitil's article. In addition, RUDE PRAVO devotes its entire page 3 to articles commemorating Gustav Husak. In a total of 7 articles, an artist, a scientist, a parliamentary deputy and rank-and-file workers report on their past encounters with Husak and on the impression he made on them. Bratislava PRAVDA, too, devotes its page 3 to Gustav Husak's birthday. Academician Viliam Plevza's 3,200-word article, entitled "Always Loyally Serving the People," focuses on three periods of Husak's life -- his activity in the leftwing student movement in prewar Slovakia, his role in the Slovak national uprising and in the first postwar years, and his work since he came to lead the CPCZ in April 1969. Academician Vladimir Cirbes' 2,200-word article, entitled "Along the Leninist Path," deals -- on the basis of Husak's speeches and articles -- with the ideas and subjects that occupy a central place in his work.

LENART RECEIVES BULGARIAN INTERNAL MINISTER

LD140336 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL, received in Bratislava today Dimitur Stoyanov, Bulgarian minister of internal affairs. They discussed the tasks set by the congresses of the Communist Parties of the two countries for developing and protecting the socialist economy. Stefan Lazar, Slovak minister of the interior, took part in the reception.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO KIM IL-SONG

LD140532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, a telegram of condolences on the death of Vice President Kang Yang-uk.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIANS ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY

AU031202 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Romania"]

[Text] Prague, 28 Dec (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Romania:

Esteemed Comrades,

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Romania we are sending you, the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and all Romanian people, comradely greetings and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, our people and in our own name.

The proclamation of the People's Republic of Romania 35 years ago constituted a significant milestone in the implementation of socioeconomic changes on the path of building a socialist society in Romania. We in the CSSR value the results which the Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP, have achieved on this path.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you success in fulfilling the conclusions of the 12th party congress and in building a socialist society. We express the conviction that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two Communist Parties and countries will continue to strengthen and expand.

BRIEFS

PARTY OFFICIALS AT FUNERAL -- The funeral of Rudolf Rychecky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, director general of CKD [Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek national enterprise] Prague and chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, took place in Prague today. He died on 31 December 1982 at the age of 62. The funeral of Strasnice crematorium was attended by, among others, Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of Prague city party committee: Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; and Ladislav Gerle, member of the party's Central Committee and deputy federal premier. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 6 Jan 83 LD]

DOMAMIL RADIO TRANSMITTERS -- New radio transmitters were commissioned in the Domamil radio-communication center near Moravske Budejovice today. The new up-to-date and highly reliable doubled transmitter, made in Czechoslovakia, makes possible better quality of signal ransmission than the original equipment. The transmitter will cover the transmission of the program of the Prague national broadcasting station and the South Moravian regional broadcasting station of Czechoslovak radio to south-west Moravia and a part of the south Bohemian region. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 5 Jan 83 LD]

FRG PROTEST OVER JOURNALIST'S EXPULSION REJECTED

LD131538 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Kurt Nier, GDR deputy foreign affairs minister, has firmly rejected a protest submitted today by the head of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, against the expulsion of Dieter Bub, correspondent of the FRG magazine STERN. Kurt Nier stressed that Bub himself had, by gross and deliberate violations of GDR legal stipulations and untrue reporting, removed the basis for his accreditation. Kurt Nier expressed his astonishment that the FRG Government, in view of the known facts, did not distance itself from STERN reporting. There was every clear indication that this attitude, which contravened the Helsinki Final Act of 1 August 1975 and the internationally accepted moral code, would put a strain on relations between the two states.

SCHUERER SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH ALGERIA

LD132138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Algiers, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Four days of consultations on a government level between the GDR and Algeria ended in Algiers today with the signing of important bilateral agreements which are aimed at consolidating and expanding existing relations. Gerhard Schuerer, GDR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Abdelhamid Brahimi, Algerian minister of planning and national development, signed the document agreed on by the GDR State Planning Commission and the Algerian Ministry of Planning and National Development, and the work plan of the central planning organs of the two countries for the period 1983 and 1984.

MITTAG, SOVIET MINISTER DISCUSS BUILDING INDUSTRY

LD131506 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Guenter Mittag, had a meeting in Berlin today with the Soviet minister of the construction materials industry, Aleksey Yashin, to discuss further cooperation in the construction industry. Both sides praised the constantly deepening relations in this field, as in all sectors of the economy. They stressed that intensification of production in both countries' construction materials industry was of great importance for solving economic, scientific, and social tasks.

HUNGARIAN-GDR ECONOMIC GROUP MEETS; MARJAI ILL

LD131914 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] The session of the Hungary-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee has begun its work. The Hungarian delegation is led by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, acting for Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, who is ill. The GDR delegation is led by Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss. The session is discussing the realization of the long-term program for bilateral cooperation and also the signing of a new agreement. At today's talks both sides agreed that further endeavors are needed for the continuous delivery of components and set as a goal the complete and unconditional fulfillment of the obligations undertaken earlier on both sides. Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss was received by Ferenc Havasi, Central Committee secretary.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRAGUE CONFERENCE

LD132106 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 13 (MTI) -- Today the Hungarian military delegation led by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence, returned to Budapest from the three-day Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty Defence Ministerial Committee.

CULTURE MINISTER LEAVES FOR USSR 13 JANUARY

LD140242 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 13 (MTI) -- Headed by Bela Kpeczi, minister of culture and national education, a Hungarian delegation left for Moscow Thursday to have talks on current issues of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in culture and education.

INDUSTRY EXPECTED TO ABSORB AUSTERITY MEASURES

AU121212 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jan 83 p 6

[Article by V. Vesely, PRAVDA Budapest correspondent: "External Equilibrium Has Priority; Hungarian Economy This Year"; passages in all capitals published in boldface]

[Text] THERE IS NO BELT THAT COULD NOT BE TIGHTENED BY YET ANOTHER HOLE -- THE HUMOROUS PERIODICAL LUDAS MATRYI QUIPS IN ITS FIRST EDITION THIS YEAR. THIS SATIRICAL EXAGGERATION IS NOT FAR OFF THE MARK THIS TIME, BECAUSE IN THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY THE YEAR 1983 WILL REALLY BE A YEAR OF AUSTERITY OF ALL KINDS, OF SOBRIETY AND OF MODESTY AS REGARDS EXPENDITURE, RATE OF DEVELOPMENT AND CONSUMPTION.

This belt-tightening, however, applies mainly to the production sphere. The national economy's priority task is to pay off loans taken in recent years and to pay the interest on them in order to maintain the country's solid credit rating -- a matter which in today's world plagued by crisis phenomena is not at all easy. In the past 2 years Hungary has succeeding in maintaining an active balance of payments vis-a-vis the countries with convertible currencies; however, this was largely the result of reduced imports, while this year the gains will have to come from increasing exports by at least 7 percent, which represents $800 million.

NATIONAL INCOME, COMPARED WITH 1982, IS TO RISE BY 0.5-1.0 PERCENT. THE PRIORITY BEING GIVEN TO THE EXTERNAL EQUILIBRIUM IS OBVIOUS FROM THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME: DOMESTIC APPLICATION (GROSS INVESTMENT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT) MAY REACH A MAXIMUM OF 97 PERCENT OF THE PRECEDING YEAR. THE DIFFERENCE IS TO BE USED TO REDUCE THE COUNTRY'S CREDIT BURDEN.

For all practical purposes this means a further restriction of investment by roughly 10 percent. The starting of any sizeable investment action is not being contemplated. The construction industry must orient its spare capacity toward finishing 17 large projects under construction, reconstruction work and repairs, and finally construction work abroad. It is to build about 75,000 apartments, of which only 15,000 will be financed by the state. The rest will be built in a cooperative enterprise, and self-help form with the state providing financial assistance.

The reduction of the net national product is to be accomplished in such a way as to maintain the living standard of the population. MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi has said in parliament that in 1983 no price increases are being planned on the central level. On the contrary, measures are being taken to ensure smooth supplies for the population and to improve the standard of services. The price measures of the preceding years and the free calculation of prices for some kinds of products will, in any case, result in higher retail prices for some types of goods by about 7.5 percent, while the nominal income will only increase 3.5-3.8 percent. Consumption will reach the 1980 level, however.

AT THE SAME TIME SCOPE IS BEING OPENED FOR CERTAIN SOCIAL MEASURES: FAMILY ALLOWANCES FOR A SECOND CHILD WILL BE INCREASED AND A 110-FORINT-PER-MONTH ALLOWANCE FOR THE FIRST CHILD WILL BE INTRODUCED. THIS WILL GO INTO EFFECT MID-YEAR. LOW PENSIONS WILL BE INCREASED AS OF SEPTEMBER.

Industry must orient itself markedly toward INCREASING EXPORTS. Concrete plans are receiving all-round support, beginning with preferential wages and ending with favorable special-purpose credits. Energy consumption must remain at last year's level, when domestic coal extraction amounted to 26 million tons, crude oil production 2 million tons, and production of natural gas 6.8 billion cubic meters. In Hungary purposeful measures now being taken are aimed at generating heat from natural gas instead of oil and at utilizing the sources of thermal energy. The first block of the Paks nuclear powerplant, which has a capacity of 440 mw, will begin to generate electricity at full capacity in 1983, and this will save the country some 700,000 tons of heating oil annually.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR'S RECORD RESULT, IS TO INCREASE 2 PERCENT, AND THE ENTIRE INCREMENT IN PRODUCTION IS TO BE EXPORTED.

Should this plan fully succeed -- and the party is at present mobilizing through the Communists the energy of the whole of society to this end -- then it will not be necessary for the working people themselves to have to tighten their belts. It is enough to find another "hole" in the national economy's belt, that is, resources which have not been tapped thus far.

PAP REPORTS PRESS CONFERENCE ON GRUBER INCIDENT

LD131630 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1459 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- By a decision of the Polish authorities, on January 11 the correspondent of the American press agency, UPI, Ruth Ellen Gruber, was detained and charged with conducting intelligence activity against Poland.

This matter was the subject of today's press conference held by the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban. Present was Major Jerzy Karpacz of the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior, who described the circumstances preceding Ms Gruber's detention.

Major Karpacz declared that material addressed to Ms Gruber and taken over by the Polish security service yesterday is of an unequivocally intelligence character. The Polish prosecution organs, however, resolved that at the present stage of the proceedings there is no ground to indict Ms Gruber. Jerzy Wezyk, a Foreign Ministry representative, said that Ms Gruber's accreditation had been revoked and she was asked to leave Poland's territory within 48 hours.

The government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban, declared that Ms Gruber's activity went beyond the scope of activities habitually belonging to the sphere of interests of mass media.

Minister Urban links this kind of activity to American aspirations to influence the shape of relations in Poland. The minister stated that it is the right and duty of the state authorities to defend the state not only against espionage activity but, in the political aspect, to show particular sensitivity to activities of various representatives of the United States linked with U.S. ambition to shape relations in Poland. Ms Gruber displayed in Poland various curious interests; "The UPI center in New York required her to do this," Minister Urban said. The way in which Ms Gruber went about her duties as a journalist harms the interests of our country, Minister Urban said.

The government press plenipotentiary said further that at present the relations between Poland and the United States are so aggravated and tense that the refusal of the Polish authorities to detain Ms Gruber until completion of investigations testifies to the fact that it was an actof good (?will) [words indistinct]. Depending on the results of the investigation into the case of Ms Gruber, a trial may be started in her absence.

WEEKLY HAILS JARUZELSKI-ANDROPOV DECEMBER TALKS

AU131342 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 9 Jan 83 p 2

[Hubert Kozlowski commentary: "Common Road"]

[Text] Another important date has been recorded in the annals of Polish-Soviet relations and of the development of the socialist community as a whole. On 23 December 1982 PZPR First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski had a friendly meeting in Moscow with Comrade Yuriy Andropov, new CPSU general secretary.

The concise and matter-of-fact communique, which constitutes a crucial sign of the times, pointed to the existence of three basic levels of cooperation between the two parties and states: the political-international; economic; and ideological-political plane.

Prior to that important meeting, through Comrade Jaruzelski's speech at the Kremlin the Polish side stressed most strongly that "the internationalist nature of our relations reaffirmed itself with all force during our hard trials."

"Our relations are based on mutual respect and equality and are characterized by mutual understanding and trust. We value this highly and we will guard it. The Polish People's Republic is and will remain a permanent and reliable component part of the socialist community."

We should always keep in mind in this connection that only our ties with the USSR, Poland's participation in the socialist community and Poland's proper place in the socialist camp in line with its potentials and political position are guarantees of our country's real sovereignty, territorial shape, and position in Europe. In addition it is only under these conditions that Poland is able to preserve and consolidate its national, cultural, and civilizing identity as a sure and always credible ally, combining what is new and socialist with its most valuable traditions.

It is making allowances for interests, conditions, and tradtions in mutual relations -- Boris Averchenko's review of international events carried by Moscow PRAVDA on 26 Dec 1982 indicates this -- that makes it possible for the socialist countries "to effectively implement great creative plans." We are in very great need of such creative and effective activity in Poland. Without creative ambition, without a firm resolution to realize this ambition, and without overcoming all breakdowns, reluctance, and apathy we are unable to extricate ourselves from the crisis to the extent that is consistent with our potential and ambition. After all, what we should aim at is to ensure that others do not cite Poland as a country that needs help. They should cite our country as the one which -- in the same way as a number of other socialist countries are doing today -- takes advantage of all the real benefits and good things accruing from the potencial of our system and influencing the intensification of the socialist division of production.

The communique on the Moscow meeting stresses the resolution of the two fraternal parties to promote close cooperation in implementing their coordinated line with regard to international politics. This is most necessary in the light of the present world situation and at a period following the Helsinki conference. Let us recall that the results were due to the coordinated activities of our camp. Aside from ensuring peace in Europe and the formulations of the CSCE Final Act, I would point to the socialist countries' treaties with the FRG. Let us recall that these treaties were signed by the USSR on 12 August 1970, by Poland on 7 December 1970, and by the GDR on 21 December 1972 -- that is, 10 years ago. The importance of these treaties is not only that each of them was formulated separately; the fact that they are all of a piece is also important. Polish foreign policy, which obeys the class and Leninist principles, is able just now to make creative contributions for the common good as our internal stabilization progresses. The militancy and position of our allies also helps strengthen us who, using a military term, are in the forefront of confrontation with world imperialism.

True and total stabilization is possible only under conditions of close economic cooperation with the USSR. The assistance we received in 1980-82 -- many Poles have no idea of the true extent of this assistance -- merits genuine gratitude. It should be stressed in this connection that on the very day on which the Polish-Soviet "summit" meeting was held, its meaning found a concrete embodiment on the plane of foreign trade. Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade of the Polish People's Republic, and Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, signed a protocol on mutual trade and payments for 1983. This trade will be worth at least R9.8 billion, that is, Polish exports will be worth R4.4 billion and Polish imports R5.4 billion. The resulting deficit will be offset by favorable loans.

It is worth recalling in this connection how important to us are the supplies of the raw materials we are unable to buy in the free currency markets because of our payment difficulties -- materials such as crude oil, oil products, natural gas, iron ores, cellulose, cotton, aluminum, and many other materials.

We can ensure that the supplies of these materials are increased by our participation in joint investments in the USSR. Polish enterprises have gained a very good experience in this regard, as demonstrated by the construction of the Orenburg pipeline, for example. This experience will be continued and intensified.

Our people still have an inadequate knowledge of the significance for Poland of our exports to the large and receptive Soviet market. What is now beneficial for us is our export of machines, installations, and capital goods, especially so since investments processes have been checked in our country. However, we must realize that competition is increasing in every sector of the Soviet market. That is why our goods must take into consideration the needs of the clients and must be constantly updated. It is also necessary for enterprises themselves to take initiative because not all the opportunities have been utilized, especially in the field of cooperation, as pointed out by Vice Premier Obodowski in his most recent Sejm speech. They should take this initiative because there are real opportunities for exceeding the value of R10 billion of Polish-Soviet trade in 1983.

We should bear in mind that the internationalist bonds between the PZPR and the CPSU are the fundamental and chief plane of Polish-Soviet cooperation. Against the background of this it is worth once again recalling what Yuriy Andropov said at the Congress Palace in the Kremlin on 21 December about the universal laws of socialist construction, which it is impossible to sidestep: "All our achievements and victories are indissolubly related to the activities of the Communists' Leninist Party. Precisely the past has been and will always be that mighty, creative, and mobilizing force which guarantees a steady march forward in all directions of social progress."

WALESA REFUSED ENTRY TO LENIN SHIPYARD

NC141118 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Gdansk, Jan 14 (AFP) -- On leaving his home this morning, Mr Walesa told journalists who had been waiting for him that he had just received a telephone call warning him that "a major provocation was being prepared." Mr Walesa said he was undeterred by the news. He was subsequently driven to the shipyard where, having been refused entry, he went to the personnel bureau.

Three militia trucks and three other smaller vehicles were stationed in front of the shipyard as were several plain-clothes policemen. ZOMO units, Poland's special anti-riot police, were later observed on patrol in the area. Mr Walesa's driver went on to the former Gdansk headquarters of Solidarity to receive instructions from an official charged with liquidating Solidarity's assets.

Mr Walesa yesterday announced his intention to return to work at the shipyard where, observers said, he was still officially on the payroll. "I am going back to the cradle of Solidarity," he said, "with the conviction that my place now is among the people who have given me their vote of confidence."

GUS ISSUES STATISTICS ON ECONOMY IN 1982

LD140704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Preliminary information from the Main Statistical Office [GUS] on the economic situation in the country in 1982: The GUS has published preliminary information about the mostimportant (?processes), phenomena, and tendencies observed in the Polish national economy in 1982. In 1982 the tendencies toward a slump in material production slowed down. From the start of last year each [word indistinct] and beginning in August the output of industrial production gradually increased compared with the same (?months in) 1981. Within this, the output of the mining industry was much higher and the output of the processing industry somewhat lower.

As a result of the reduction in material production and the absence of progress in management efficiency the produced national income was lower than in 1981. The marketed production of the socialized sector of the national economy (in constant prices) in 1982 fell by 2 percent compared with 1981. The reduction occurred in the processing industry, which fell by 3 percent while in the mining industry production increased by 11 percent. Compared with 1979 marketed output decreased by 16 percent.

Compared with 1981 the extraction of coal considerably increased. There was also an increase in the extraction of brown coal, the transmission of electricity, the production of electrolytic copper, agricultural tractors, introgenous and phosphorous fertilisers, and cement. (?Sugar) production reached a very high level. Compared with 1983 [as heard] there was a reduction in the output of coke, natural gas, oil refining, and the production of zinc and aluminum. The production level of the majority of consumer goods was rather low, in particular washing machines, refrigerators and freezers, and knitted and woolen material.

Labor productivity (in constant prices) per employed person was lower in 1982 than in 1979.

In agriculture about 2.7 million tons of consumer grain from the 1982 harvest were procured, more than 80 percent higher than the same period in 1981; however, this was much less than those adopted by the plan directives and it had a tendency to fall. In animal production the procurement of livestock was similar to last year.

Toward the end of 1982 there was a certain improvement in the construction industry. From October onwards production was higher than last year. Nevertheless, the annual results in the construction industry, including housing, were much lower than in 1981.

In foreign trade there was an increase in exports to both payment zones and a drop in imports from the second zone. Average employment in fundamental sectors of the socialized economy was lower by over 4 percent and in industry it fell even more, by 5.2 percent. The increase in the income of the population outstripped the increase in supplies to the market, something that made it impossible to achieve a global monetary and market equilibrium. In industry the average remuneration with compensations amounted to Z12,202 and was almost 55 percent higher than last year.

The global income of the population was higher by over 62 per cent. At the same time monetary reserves increased by Z39 billion. Supplies to the market of rationed foodstuffs ensured a full implementation of the ration books issued. Supplies of cleaning and personal hygiene agents improved in comparison with 1981. There were temporary shortages of unrationed foodstuffs. Supplies of articles other than foodstuffs were poor. Shortages of clothing, fabrics, and many durable goods as well as goods used daily persisted on the market. As a result of the drop in production and lack of progress in management effectiveness, the national income created in 1982 was lower than that in 1981.

TAX OFFENSES UNCOVERED DURING DECEMBER

AU140915 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Jan 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Financial Control in the Unsocialized Economy"]

[Text] In December 1982 financial control bodies carried out 481 checks and investigations in private enterprises and among people involved in economic activities as well as people who did not declare inheritances, gifts or other income to the tax authorities. As a result of this 380 fiscal offences and misdemeanors were uncovered.

Some 114 misdemeanors from the previous total were committed by the owners of registered private plants, while the remaining 266 persons involved in economic activities were not in possession of the required permit or failed to declare taxable activities to the appropriate organs.

The taxes and fiscal payments due amounted to Z58 billion. The financial control bodies have already placed liens on the properties and mortages of these taxpayers amounting to Z47 million, which is 81 percent of the unpaid sum, as payment of these debts. The search continues for property to cover the remaining debts.

R. N. and J. O., the owners of a restaurant in the Poznan Voivodship employed workers from 7 a.m. to 12 p.m. without the required permit and without informing the fiscal organs. The unpaid taxes amount to Z4,857 and were fully exacted.

E. S., and Walbrzych Voivodship, who owns to stonemason workshops, made a transaction without informing the cooperative of which he was a member. He also lowered the taxes on the wages paid to the workers he employed. The unpaid taxes amount to Z3,605 and were fully exacted.

All persons who admitted to fiscal misappropriations, regardless of their duty to pay taxes, are subject to fines as provided for in the fiscal penalty law.

PZPR BEGINS PROCESS OF REGAINING FAITH IN PARTY

LD131232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Henryk Bratkowski commentray]

[Excerpts] For several months now the PZPR has been conducting a grand cleaning. The statistics show that since August 1980 the party has lost about 750,000 members -- a quarter of the personnel recorded 3 years ago. However, statistics are not enough for an assessment of the strength of the party today -- its quality, the quality of party ranks, and their capacity for political action. First, one has to answer the question of who left the party ranks and why. Admittedly many honest, straightforward people have left the party, especially in the workers' organizations where one reacts to various matters spontaneously and genuinely. But the party ranks have also been hastily vacated by many careerists and cynics who, when difficult moments came upon the party, caught a whiff of better chances for a career elsewhere, a chance to make a name for themselves. The party comrades lent many of these a helping hand in leaving the ranks.

One ought to take a look at the protocols of the meetings of the basic party organizations and of the party control commissions. The self-purgation of the party was and is a very healthy phenomenon. One ought to desire its consistent continuation.

The last 2 and 1/2 years have been a period of tough examination. Can one risk advancing the thesis that the toughest and most ideologically committed members have remained not everyone defended the cause with equal energy and courage during the most difficult period. What is it today that determines the position of the party in the work enterprise where it functions and ought to function in the middle of the milieu, of the people? It is determined by the way in which the party organziation sets about and resolves the problems of this milieu. One assesses the party organization on the basis of the behavior and attitudes one observes among its members and, above all, on the basis of the attitudes of those who have been recommended for functions by the party organization.

People are assessing whether the recent years have taught these party members some sense or not. And if the party head, director or boss, somewhere makes an unwise and unjust distribution of prizes, awarding those who do not deserve it, or if he manages badly, then this is subtracted from the party's balance of confidence. The party organizations ought to be aware of this and guard the principle like the apple of their eye. One ought not to be afraid to withdraw the party's recommendation from those who make light of justice, ride roughshod over people, or act incautiously. Some people are not up to it, for they proved they did not deserve the recommendation.

The party must recover people's confidence through its wise and just activity. That is why it ought to ostracize those within its ranks who serve it ill and who basically hinder the correct implementation of the leading role of the party in the work enterprise. Recent months demonstrate that there has been an increase in the discipline and activity of PZPR members in the basic party organizations. This is a matter of discussions dealing with employees' issues and issues of the economic reform. One speaks of these issues using the language of concrete facts, of where, what and how to improve things. The atmosphere surrounding the party organizations in which people speak in this fashion begins to change.

One further fact demonstrates that the laborious process of regaining faith in the effectiveness of party actions has begun -- the presence of 6,500 candidate members who have completed their declaration to enter the PZPR. Statistically considered, this is not much, especially when one bears in mind that we have over 100,000 basic and section party organizations in Poland. But the process of replenishing the party ranks with new people has begun and let us hope that it will gain in momentum. However, no one can measure the prestige and strength of the party on the basis of the numbers in its ranks.

PAP REPORTS ON 'REBIRTH' OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

LD132316 Warsaw PAP in English 1634 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 Jan -- The rebirth of the trade union movement is now one of the most important socio-political processes in the country's life.

In Krakow the attitude of the Lenin steel complex workers to the new unions naturally has an impact on the opinions and postures of personnel in other enterprises in Krakow. The trade union organisation at the Lenin works numbers about 1,500, almost all of them workers employed directly in production. No white-collar workers serves in the union presidium and there are few representatives of foremen, technicians and engineers among the unionists. Compared with a 34,000-strong staff the number of union members is small and union activists are aware that only their ability effectively to defend the workers' interests can help to swell the union ranks.

Their immediate task is to bring order to the wages system so that pay is linked strictly to the amount, quality and difficulty of the work done.

Members of the trade union of 1 May iron and steel works in Gliwice are preparing for elections. Recently, more and more young people who form the bulk of the staff are joining the new unions.

In Wroclaw Voivodship 66 trade unions have been registered so far. Most recently the Wroclaw Voivodship court registered the trade union of the Jelcz lorry factory workers.

The Warsaw Voivodship court has registered the first trade union of theatre workers set up by the staff of the Syrena theatre company.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON SUPPLIES OF MATERIALS

AU131248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jan 83 p 2

[PAP correspondent Slawomir Popowski report on interview with Jan Antosik, minister of materials management: "Chances and Threats"; date and place not given]

[Text] The country's supply situation has been quite dramatic, at least in the first half of 1982. What is the menace we are to face this year, to what extent and in what sectors is an improvement to the national economy's supply situation with raw and other materials possible, and what will there still be a shortage of? Jan Antosik, minister of materials management, gives replies to these questions in an interview with a PAP journalist.

In 1982 the domestic output of some raw and other materials was higher than in 1981. It would have been difficult to say this several months ago. Besides coal, we had more copper and silver. Supplies of storage batteries, plastics, cement, fiberboard, chipboard, and paper also increased. On the other hand there is quite a long list of raw and other materials whose output unfortunately decreased. This applies to such articles as rolled metal goods, steel pipes, aluminum, synthetic rubber, and car tires. The appraisal of last year could have been to a certain extent more optimistic were it not for the fact that from the point of view of the complementary nature of supplies, the growth in production which was achieved did not always succeed in easing the general supply situation. Nevertheless, the facts are favourable inasmuch as the raw materials that we exported brought us funds for essential imports.

Imports of supplies for production purposes from the capitalist countries decreased by about 22-25 percent; however, we increased our purchases from the socialist countries by about 15 percent. Therefore, thanks to the reorientation of the national economy, we have been able to ease to a certain extent the shortage which had been caused by the restriction on imports from capitalist countries. This applies among other things to raw materials for the light and metal industries, various kinds of ferro-alloys and so on. It was impossible, however, in many cases to change supplies, especially as far as so-called technological imports are concerned. This applies especially to products that are not manufactured in the socialist countries. This often resulted in the need to restructure production and seek alternative materials.

Judging from the growth in production, especially toward the end of 1982, one can say that the effects of the sharp decline in the import of supplies from the capitalist countries have been eased to a certain extent. Let us not pretend that this has not had negative consequences; the drastic change in materials, often possessing different chemical properties, had to affect the quality, range, and utility of those products whose production had previously been based on imports from capitalist countries.

It is assumed in the plan for 1983 that supplies of raw and other materials will be about 1.802 percent higher than last year. Based on this assumption it is estimated that industrial production will go up by 4 percent. This plan is realistic on the condition that at least 2 percent of the production is carried out with raw and other materials that have been saved.

As far as imports from the socialist countries are concerned, it is estimated that these will go up by about 12 percent, whereas imports from capitalist countries should go up by 17 percent.

Such a plan contains many big dangers. For example, a lot depends on how much the great saving capacities which exist in individual enterprises will be used. This in turn depends on the success with which the assumptions of the reform, the lowering of production costs, and so on, are implemented.

Next, a very important danger is the level of imports possible from the capitalist countries. This depends on our balance of payments situation, our credits, the repayment of our debts, and so on. If there are no funds for the imports we have planned, then imports will obviously decrease and great problems will automatically arise in the supply of materials. And finally, there is the situation in agriculture. If we do not procure the amount of grain and meat we foresee, it may be necessary to increase food imports, which would only be possible to the detriment of imports of supplies.

The system of supplies will sometimes be changed considerably compared to 1982. In 1983 monopolies on the supply of certain raw materials, mainly materials used in housing construction, sanitary installations, and some imported chemical raw materials, will be extended.

We are also introducing two new concepts: so-called guaranteed supply and priority in supply.

Guaranteed supply means that goods destined for the implementation of operational programs, for the country's defense and security, for the fulfillment of government orders and for work places employing handicapped people must be guaranteed and -- to meet justifiable needs -- supplied in full.

In accordance with the new principles, those enterprises to which guaranteed supply does not apply but which still carry out important production tasks may receive priority status for the receipt of raw and other materials that they need. It may be that not all enterprises entitled to priority status will be able to take advantage of it. Everything depends on how much there is to distribute.

MAGAZINE OUTLINES FUTURE TV SATELLITE PLANS

LD131455 Warsaw ANTENA in Polish No 2, 10 Jan 83 p 3

[Summary] Work on satellite communications has been going on in Poland for the last 20 years. Our greatest investment so far in the field is the satellite earth station in Psary, commissioned in 1974, which allows us to conduct international exchanges of TV programs and telephone conversations throughout the world.

The future Polish satellite has already been allocated a place on its equatorial orbit: 1 degree longitude west, along the Bay of Biscay. We have been allocated the following channels: 1, 5, 9, 13, and 17. Poles will in the future be able to receive five TV programs, or four TV programs and some radio programs, beamed by the satellite.

In the international division of labor within Interkosmos, Poland has been given the work on satellite receivers. Equipment for direct reception of signals from the satellite, using a private dish or a collection dish aerial, with five-channel capability has already been designed. Further research will involve equipment that will simulate the satellite broadcasts. It will be possible to broadcast signals from the top of the Palance of Culture in Warsaw and receive them in Miedzeszyn, where the research work has been concentrated.

Our road to our own satellite will be a long one. Before we get one, we should expect a jointly run Intervision satellite which would at first allocate time to every country, and then each Intervision country would receive its own channel.

Everything we have written so far represents projects of a fairly distant future. We are theoretically prepared for satellite TV, but, unfortunately, we are not financially prepared for it.

MOJSOV ON WARSAW PACT, NONALIGNED MEETINGS

AU131345 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Madrid, 10 January (TANJUG) -- Early this morning, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Madrid for Managua where he will participate in the work of the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement.

On his way through Madrid, Mojsov met with Fernando Moran, Spanish minister of foreign affairs.

In a conversation with journalists, Federal Secretary Mojsov pointed out the firm determination of the Nonaligned Movement to make new efforts to overcome the hotbeds of crisis and revive the policy of relaxation of tension in the world. According to him, it must be expected that the nonaligned countries will take new initiatives and develop more comprehensive activities in that direction.

Mojsov called attention to the burden of the blocs and the confrontation between the superpowers in international developments. The nonaligned countries, Mojsov emphasized, will support all the proposals and assist all the actions which truly lead to easing the tension in international relations in which the big powers and blocs have a special responsibility. The ideas of the Warsaw Pact as stated in Prague must also be viewed in this light.

Mojsov also welcomed the decision of the Socialist government of Felipe Gonzalez that Spain will attend the Managua meeting. Lazar Mojsov expressed the view that Spain could play an important role in solving the problems of the Mediterranean and in cooperation with the Arab and Latin American countries.

NONALIGNED INVITATION FOR SIHANOUK ADVOCATED

LD140052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia holds that Prince Norodom Sihanouk in personal capacity should be invited to the forthcoming seventh summit of the nonaligned in New Delhi. This is the minimum the Nonaligned Movement could and should do to make up for injustice done to Kampuchea by an "empty seat" decision, made at the sixth nonaligned summit, which did not reflect the actual consensus.

This stand was announced today, Thursday by a Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman at his press conference. The spokesman stated that Yugoslavia's clearly defined stand has been conveyed to India. The spokesman recalled that Yugoslavia strives for the Kampuchean people's right to independence and freedom, and added that it was the nonaligned countries' commitment to invest common efforts to find a solution for Kampuchea's "empty seat" at nonaligned meetings.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONTINUES TOUR OF FAR EAST

End of Japan Visit

LD140210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, January 13 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia headed by Assembly of Yugoslavia President Raif Dizdarevic ended today, Thursday, its four-day visit to Japan and left for Beijing.

Delegation members had talks with Japanese Premier Nakasone, Foreign Minister Abe, presidents of both houses of the Japanese parliament Fukuda and Tokunaga and a number of other prominent Japanese officials.

In discussing the economic situation, the Japanese side positively assessed Yugoslavia's decision to rely on its own forces, continue to pursue its own road of economic development and overcome its current difficulties.

Premier Nakasone stressed the readiness of the Japanese Government to give its full support to the Yugoslav stabilization program. In the talks the interest of both sides was stressed in further developing and promoting Yugoslav-Japanese economic cooperation, particularly on the basis of long-term and higher programs.

Japanese partners in the talks stressed that the memory of President Tito is very much alive and greatly respected in Japan. They also stressed the importance the Movement of Nonalignment has in the international community.

Arrival in Beijing

LD140214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1944 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia headed by Assembly of Yugoslavia President Raif Dizdarevic arrived today, Thursday, in Beijing on a visit to China at the invitation of the National People's Congress.

Pending Yugoslav-Chinese talks are expected to contribute to further developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Yugoslav delegation starts talks tomorrow with Central Committee General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang, National People's Congress Vice Chairman Peng Zhen and head of the Chinese delegation in talks Wei Guoqing, as well as with a number of other Chinese officials.

It is expected that the talks will also focus on further development of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation and major international questions.

The talks will particularly focus on preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit in view of the importance Yugoslavia attaches to its successful outcome and China's interest in nonaligned countries' activities.

It is well-known that China highly appreciates the role of the Movement of Nonalignment and considers it an important factor in international relations, in the struggle for peace, detente and in the establishment of more just international political and economic relations.

DANISH REPORTS ON ARMS SALES TO RSA DENIED

LD132306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 13 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav Government spokesman today, Thursday, categorically denied reports in Danish information media on Yugoslavia's alleged involvement in arms sales to the Republic of South Africa and assessed the reports as "totally groundless". Spokesman Svetislav Vujovich termed the above reports as "a product of falling prey to provocations of the Republic of South Africa, provocations with clearly ill-intentioned designs".

At a press conference here in Belgrade today, spokesman Vujovich repeated Yugoslavia's well-known condemnation of the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. He also recalled Yugoslavia's all-embracing assistance and support to the legitimate struggle of the people of South Africa for freedom, independence and human dignity.

SUNDIC NOTES NEED FOR U.S.-SOVIET DIALOGUE

LD132146 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Moscow accepts a dialogue with Washington and does so without conditions. No other reply to Reagan's recent statement was even expected, for the Soviet Union has been advocating an equitable and comprehensive dialogue with the United States for more than 2 years. The reply to Reagan's statement has been published in PRAVDA together with the commentary that the Soviet Union and the United States can make an important contribution to eliminating the danger of nuclear war and to creating a climate of mutual trust, understanding and cooperation.

It is true that PRAVDA requires President Reagan to accept talks with the Soviet Union definitely as the only way -- that is, without conditions. The article in the leading Soviet newspaper is identical to the recent Political Declaration from the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague. If there are any differences, they are reflected in the more flexible approach to talks with the United States and a more tactful attitude toward the U.S. President personally. This, of course, is not insignificant, especially if we bear in mind the fact that the Soviet Union was until recently convinced that President Reagan did not want dialogue with Soviet leaders.

Maybe it is believed even now in Moscow that Reagan has not changed. However, since the most important thing for the Soviet Union is to start a dialogue with the United States, Moscow does not want to enter into any kind of guessing about what has influenced the change in U.S. behavior. After all, it would not be good if it were said that the U.S. President had no other choice. On the contrary, a more conciliatory attitude toward Reagan can only shorten the distance which divides the two superpowers from a summit meeting. This also helps efforts by the U.S. allies in Europe aimed at starting a dialogue between East and West. Until now the Soviet Union has taken account of the behavior, the attitude and the possibilities of the U.S. allies in Europe, and it will probably continue to do so.

The turnabout in Soviet-U.S. relations -- more precisely, in behavior between the two superpowers -- can be interpreted as merely the first hint of an as yet undefined process which may last a long time. When the Geneva missile reduction talks are continued soon, much more will probably be known about the degree to which the two countries are ready for concessions. Reagan said recently that encouraging progress had been made at the Geneva talks, but the Soviet side has not yet confirmed this. Analysts can only guess whether Reagan is right, and if he is, why the Soviet Union is so cautious. However, it is indisputable that both Moscow and Washington have recently been dealing more with the totality of mutual relations than with counting missiles. This is good, because the totality of Soviet-U.S. relations is not composed simply of the number of missiles, their distribution and range, but of everything that has conditioned the increased arms race. There is too much of this; everywhere, the interests of the two superpowers come into conflict. Since relations between the Soviet Union and the United States cannot be disentangled either quickly or easily, not even behind a round-table at which the leaders of the two powers might sit, a change in the climate of their mutual relations would be helped by any restraint in behavior, above all, a more lasting orientation toward resolving all questions of dispute by means of negotiations. If Reagan's recent statement and the positive reaction of the Soviet Union mark the beginning of a thaw in relations between the two countries, even that would be enough to enable the world to start to breathe more easily than in the last 2 years.

LJUBICIC INTERVIEWED ON 1983 PROJECTIONS

AU061600 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Dec 82-2 Jan 83

[Report on interview granted by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, to a POLITIKA delegation led by Dragan Markovic, director of POLITIKA, and Dragoljub Trailovic, chief and responsible editor of POLITIKA, on "The Eve of the New Year" -- place not given]

[Excerpts] "When we view our economic situation and problems, we see clearly that we are facing mainly the same problems as the whole world, along with certain specific problems, Nikola Ljubicic said, and added that thus he does not minimize the share of our domestic causes and shortcomings. "The world is being shaken by a deep economic crisis, and even the most developed economies have not succeeded in avoiding its consequences."

"In spite of this" Ljubicic continued, "it can, nonetheless, be said that we have successfully passed the year 1982. When I say this I bear in mind several things. First of all, Yugoslavia's foreign liquidity: We have regularly met and paid our obligations resulting from loans. We have to a considerable decree succeeded in improving the situation in covering imports by exports. We have built a number of important economic projects in industry, infrastructure and other economic branches. Although the problem concerning producer goods and raw materials was very difficult, we managed to ensure so much producer goods and raw materials that our work organizations avoided more serious shocks. We also alleviated and overcame the shortage of electricity, thanks to general efforts, economy and solidarity. Agricultural producers had a very productive year and they made a great contribution to economic stabilization."

Which are the most important tasks in the field of economy and economic stabilization? Nikola Ljubicic particularly singles out an increase in production and labor productivity: "To achieve this, I believe that we must introduce more dynamism into work of all our collectives, particularly those which earn foreign exchange by exports. We must improve the conditions for importing only the producer goods which are absolutely necessary and which represent the basis for normal production, particularly that production which serves exports and which meets basic needs on the domestic market."

Ljubicic believes that within the framework of these tasks one of the most important problems for us is to activate even more the economy of large centers, such as Belgrade, Nis, Kragujevac, Novi Sad and Pristina, because our great economic power is in fact concentrated in these centers. "However, I do not belittle at all the importance, responsibility and contribution of all economic subjects, large and small work organizations and centers.

"To implement the tasks that we have set ourselves, the assistance of science is of particular importance. I believe that people working in science should involve themselves more, particularly at this moment, and should find their place for economic stabilization."

Agriculture Is Our Great Opportunity; We Have the Conditions To Take Advantage of It.

Agriculture was particularly discussed in this interview. "We now frequently say that agriculture is our opportunity, but we have been saving this only now when agriculture has considerably alleviated many of our problems and when we have obviously realized how great its importance is in the country's economic stabilization," Ljubicic said, while setting forth some impressive data on the production of grain and other crops. He also mentioned that the ownership of the cultivated land should not be easily transferred and that the cultivated land should be better protected and more economically utilized.

"It is known that in our country some 94 percent of land is owned by private producers and that only some 6 percent of cultivated land is in the social sector of agriculture. In connection with this relationship, we must be more flexible, better organized and we must help private producers to produce in a modern way and cheaper. Naturally, this can be achieved through the social sector by more rapidly overcoming the buying and selling relations and by developing real cooperative and income relations. If we utilize these levers, then we will certainly be able to better activate the entire valuable national potential, irrespective of whether it is in the private or social sector. Because of all this we have decided to more resolutely increase the investments in agriculture, which has stagnated for a number of years. Among other things, we will now allocate 1 precent of the personal income of those employed for the development of agriculture. Accordingly, we will have greater material possibilities for developing agriculture. We expect that agricultural producers will follow the efforts and measures of the society, increase their production to increase exports, reduce imports and improve the working people's supply.

We Expect Better Supply Next Year

Can a better supply of the people be expected next year? Nikola Ljubicic's answer was affirmative: "I believe that, on the whole, supply will be better in 1983 than in 1982, as regards meat, milk, flour and other items. As far as electric power is concerned, the Bajina Basta hydroelectric powerplant has recently been commissioned, while in 1983, the new large thermoelectric powerplant in Cerenovac, as well as certain other powerplants, will begin operation. Likewise, we expect that the coal supply will be better because we will commission some coal mines and further increase production. In the course of the year, the gas pipeline through Serbia will be completed. On the whole, the supply of the people and economy with energy will be considerably better."

Ljubicic added that specific measures were being taken to improve the supply of detergents and coffee.

Several questions dealt with togetherness and the functioning of the Yugoslav Federation: "We must bear in mind that there exist different levels of economic development within Yugoslavia, on the one hand, while on the other hand, there exist different economic interests, different economic structures, even within a republic, and particularly within the Yugoslav economy as a whole. All this calls for coordination, linkage, self-managing accords, which is not simple but is the only correct road. I would add that the information media could contribute considerably to nurturing togetherness more thoroughly, to make it firmer. They could do this primarily by taking pains about everything they write, particularly when referring to the other republics and other peoples nad nationalities.

It Is Encouraging That There Are Very Few Nationalist Phenomena Among Working People

"All peoples, nationalities, all republics and provinces are aware of the fact that only within the Yugoslav community they can ensure their historic, most vital interests: freedom, equality, and the development of socialist self-management. It is precisely for this reason that we join to approach togetherness as our most vital goal and orientation. The relations in the federation, or as you say, in the federal leadership, are also now such that they serve the togetherness and unity of our federal socialist community in which everyone feels equal and free."

Is nationalism expanding? Ljubicic believes that nationalism was expanding after the developments in Kosovo which encouraged nationalism in Yugoslavia, certainly the Serbian nationalism, and that we still have consequences from that period: "Personally, I believe that nationalism has now reached a certain level of stagnation. We have not suppressed it completely. Besides, nationalism will exist as long as a class society exists, as long as there are people who see and extol only the values of the nation to which they belong, and who are blind when it comes to the achievements of other peoples and nationalities. However, it is encouraging that there are very few nationalist phenomena among the working peoples, in the workers class and production."

Question: "There is much talk in public about changes in the political system. To what extent are we ready to make changes? In which direction should these changes be made."

"I believe that there are reasons for discussing changes, or improvements, when what is involved is the problem of the political system, primarily from the viewpoint of insuring conditions for its better functioning. There is no need to raise the question of the Constitution. There is no dispute about the Constitution because our basic orientations and solutions that we have reached are not disputed. However, there is sufficient reason to examine the experiences, for instance, in the functioning of the delegate system. where everything is not as it should be. A similar situation is with the self-managing interest communities, an increased effectiveness of self-management, on the whole, with ensuring a greater responsibility and so forth."

During the interview the international situation was also discussed. Nikola Ljubicic said that this situation is on the whole very complicated: "Today, no one can foresee with certainty how this situation will continue to develop. I remember how in the fall of 1979 I discussed the international situation of that time with Tito. He compared that time with 1939. Regrettably, in the meantime, developments have not led to a calming of the situation, to the establishment of detente and confidence," Ljubicic continued. "The world is constantly on the brink of a further intensification of tension. It is difficult to say how long this will continue. The greatest danger stems from the arms race. The military budgets of certain countries are growing enormously, vast funds are allocated for production of new missiles, and disputes exist as to where these missiles should be deployed. Europe represents a vast concentration of the most destructive weapons which the world has ever known. However, for certain people it appears all this is insufficient.

"When things are viewed realistically, it is difficult to believe that under the current conditions of armament one may pass the limits and embark on a conflict of wider proportions. The peace that exists now is based on a balance of power, a balance of fear about war. In view of the destructive means that are available today, I believe that what is involved is a strategic-tactical competition in order to gain positions, and that no one would dare cross the Rubicon. For the time being the awareness is prevailing that to cross a certain limit would mean a catastrophe for all. However, one must not rule out that an event may exceed the desires and wishes of those who play with war and may draw them into an adventure. World War II also did not come about at once, but rather gradually: One by one the events led to this, and suddenly the whole world found itself in the maelstrom of world war. For this reason one should not play with war."

Year in Which We Have Become Wiser

"In the difficult international situation the nonaligned summit is assuming increasingly greater importance. It is expected that the nonaligned countries should play a constructive role in New Delhi, such as they played at the first Belgrade conference. And this is possible only if we maintain the basic original

STEFANOVSKI ADDRESSES PLENUM ON LCY WORK ON YPA

AU121105 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2268 30 Dec 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech by Metodija Stefanovski at the fourth session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 24 December]

[Excerpts] Having advocated at the beginning of his speech a greater and more direct influence of the League of Communists on the currents of economic stabilization and the efforts to more quickly overcome the negative phenomena in the society, Metodija Stefanovski said:

Aware of the fact that the country's defense capability depends on its economic, social and political stability and that the country can successfully defend itself with its total internal strength, the Communists and other members of the Army have unreservedly adopted the conclusions of the third session of the LCY Central Committee and an enormous majority of them are directly and actively participating in their implementation. Proceeding from this knowledge, they fully support the resolute view of the LCY Central Committee and other social factors that we must persist in this action and even more resolutely eliminate all phenomena of opportunism, idleness, irresponsibility, hesitation and lack of discipline, no matter who may be responsible for them, as well as all attempts at degrading self-management, promoting group ownership relations and wasting social property because, as you yourselves know, all this affects the moral-political situation in our Armed Forces.

We resolutely support the view expressed in the documents that pensioners should not work and that all those who have earned the right to a pension should retire. We believe that this issue has assumed a political dimension in view of the large numbers of unemployed young people for whom we must more quickly create the prospects and greater scope for work.

The starting foundations of economic stabilization and the conclusions of the third session of the LCY Central Committee have strengthened us in the army even more in our orientations and encouraged us to make further efforts in strengthening the combat ability and moral political unity of the Armed Forces. All commands and units have transformed their saving programs into stabilization programs and all activities have been coordinated with the society's possibilities and the Army's priority needs. Investment and general expenditures have been reduced and all dedcisions on purchases and construction must be economically justified. These efforts have produced results. in 1981, the savings amounted to 2,467,000,000 dinars and in the first 8 months of this year to 2,166,000,000 dinars, Stefanovski pointed out.

Reliance on Our Own Forces

In the sphere of equipping and arming the Armed Forces, we consistently rely on our own forces, which enables us to expand the production capacities not only by modernizing, developing and building the military industry, but also by constantly involving all other production capacities of the country, which is one of the essential requirements of the all-people's defense concept. In accordance with this orientation, we are working systematically to build up and further develop the necessary economic and repair facilities and create our own cadres. The fact that several hundred Yugoslav organizations of associated labor participate -- either through production cooperation or as producers of finished products -- in equipping the Army with weapons and equipment eloquently confirms the reliance on our own forces in this sphere. We are thereby reducing new investments and achieving a better utilization of Yugosoavia's own capacities. In the same way, in the military economy, we are systematically orienting ourselves to using Yugoslavia's own raw materials, and today 85 percent of all raw materials used by the Armed Forces are of Yugoslav origin.

I especially want to stress that we in the Army are fully aware of the understanding of the workers class and the society as a whole as well as of their efforts to allot considerable financial funds for the needs of the Armed Forces and for strengthening their combat readiness.

Everything Is Not Going Smoothly for Us Either

We are making serious efforts, with reduced resources and under the conditions of greatly increased costs of living and many supply difficulties, to maintain the soldiers' standard of living at the level achieved so far. For this purpose we have taken several specific measures: production of the so-called military farms which we are developing on the land within the military installations, redistribution of funds and carrying out many projects under our own management and with minimum expenditure to noticeable savings in food, clothing and so forth. We are achieving all this this primarily by more effectively organizing our work and cutting back all unnecessary expenses.

It is through our intensified ideological-political work and direct political activity in the organizations of the League of Communists and in all units and installations in interpreting and implementing the conclusions of the third session of the LCY Central Committee and measures of the Federal Executive Council and especially through substantive discussions at the election meetings and conferences of the LCY organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army, which were attended by a large number of members of the committee of the LCY organization in the Army, that we have accelerated and intensified our entire activity in connection with this tasks -- because for us, too, everything does not always go smoothly: We are also encountering a lack of understanding and opposition among the individuals who, in the present difficult situation, find it difficult to free themselves of certain old habits. We react to such occurrences quickly and resolutely. Nevertheless, we estimate that we have succeeded in more substantively and more completely programatically formulating our strategic orientation.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIALS DISCUSS YPA BUDGET

LD140814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, and Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, and their associates today visited the TANJUG news agency and had talks with Director Aleksandar Bakocevic and his associates. In the talks, particular emphasis was laid on the results of cooperation between the TANJUG news agency and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense in 1982. On this occasion it was noted that TANJUG has been exhaustively and comprehensively informing our public about the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA), the Armed Forces, and about national defense as a whole. It was also said that TANJUG and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense in the next period will also develop all forms of cooperation which contribute to comprehensively informing the public of the combat readiness of the Armed Forces, to popularizing the military careers and the efforts which the YPA is making in the sphere of economic stabilization, and other issues of the daily activity of the members of the Armed Forces.

Speaking about some issues in connection with the YPA budget for 1983, Gen Dane Petkovski stressed during the talks that there have been various reports and information in the media about the YPA budget for 1983 and that since they differ and introduce ambiguities it is necessary, for the sake of real information, to provide relevant explanations.

The YPA, as the joint armed force of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the strike section of the national Armed Forces, is organized and prepared in peacetime, Gen Petkovski said, to be ready to take rapid and efficient action in case of danger to the country's security.

The YPA is organized primarily to ensure the most efficient possible prevention of all kinds of surprises and to ensure conditions for mobilizational and operational development of all the Armed Forces, an organized transition of society to the state of war, and to wage successfully, together with territorial defense and other forces of national defense, an armed struggle against any aggressor. On the basis of these tasks, the top leadership of our country has determined the size and structure of the YPA in war and peace. To carry out these tasks, every 5-year plan determines the degree of development and modernization of the YPA and the resources to finance this development. In the spirit of Article 279 of the SFRY Constitution, resources for the YPA budget are provided from the federal budget.

The medium-term plans for development and modernization of the YPA proceed from our strategy of the armed struggle, the experiences of the latest wars, and forecasts of the emergence of new types of arms, equipment and means of protection, but also of the development and modernization of the armed forces of the countries in the region, the Mediterranean and Europe. In addition, another point of departure is also the specific military-political situation, particularly in the more narrow region, the security of the country and the internal socioeconomic situation.

The percentage of SFRY income set aside for the YPA budget has been:

1946-50 15.96 percent
1951-55 15.56 percent
1956-60 8.93 percent
1960-70 9.92 percent
1971-75 5.42 percent
1976-80 6.17 percent

For the 1981-85 period, the SFRY social plan envisages 5.8 percent of the nominal national income.

However, the plan was adopted in 1980 and when serious economic difficulties emerged in the country and it was realized that the envisaged percentage of the national income could be realistically ensured, a change in the plans was made at the end of 1981 and the decision adopted that the YPA budget be reduced to the 5.2 percent of the nominal national income. In this connection the decision was again reaffirmed that the modernization of the YPA cannot be diminished to any substantial degree and that the remaining consumption should share the fate of the similar consumption in society.

To gain a fuller picture of the real amount of resources used to finance the YPA and of its contribution to the implementation of economic stabilization, one should bear in mind that the YPA for a number of years already has been spending fewer resources than determined by the social plan of Yugoslavia and the federation law on financing.

It is known that from 1976-1980, 6.17 percent of the national income was planned to finance the YPA but that in fact only 5.39 percent was provided.

In 1981, 4.9 percent and in 1982 about 4.7 percent were ensured. The difference between the planned 5.8 percent of the national income and the amounts which the YPA actually had at its disposal in 1981 and 1982 was 45.5 billion dinars. These are funds which would undoubtedly make the further modernization and development of the YPA possible. In December 1981, the top leadership assessed that the lower limit for resources to be set aside to finance the YPA is 5.2 percent of the national income.

Resources amounting to 150.58 billion dinars, determined by the federal budget for the YPA budget in 1983, represent 5.09 percent of the planned national income. This is 20.9 billion dinars less than the amount based on 5.8 percent of the national income, as envisaged by the social plan, or 3.2 billion less than the amount which would be obtained on the basis of 5.2 percent as determined by the changes.

During the assembly procedure of adopting the federal budget for 1983, many delegates asked the question whether such a YPA budget reduced from 5.8 percent to 5.2 or 5.09 percent reduced the development and modernization of the YPA. The delegates were given concrete information about the kinds and lesser quantity purchased in relation to the planned resources and the percentage that development and modernization is reduced as a consequence of not receiving the planned financial resources.

The demands of the development and modernization of the YPA call for stable, even, and long-term financing. The methods by which the funds for the financing of the YPA in 1983 are being increased in line with the growth in the national income, for example the expenditures of the administration, and are being compared with the amount of funds for 1982 and not with the plan percentage, on the basis of which the YPA has concluded deals for 1981-1985, could not be maintained as the methods of financing the YPA because it makes long-term and even medium-term planning impossible. This is a basic factor in planning and developing in all armed forces, including ours.

Thus, with regard to the established plan values from the social plan of Yugoslavia, 1983 YPA resources have not only not been increased, as has transpired from some interpretations and information in the press, but have been significantly reduced, even in relation to the diminished percentage of allocations for the YPA of 5.2 percent.

For the sake of illustration, we are quoting the information of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, according to which military expenditures per soldier in 1981,expressed in U.S. dollars, were as follows: United States, $65,490; FRG, $42,078; Great Britain $55,075; Bulgaria, $13,580; Hungary, $10,513; Austria, $21,913; Italy, $13,983; Greece, $9,790; Yugoslavia $8.870.

This information shows that Yugoslavia, of the countries memtioned and not taking into consideration great powers and the most developed countries, has been setting aside the least funds per soldier. This tendency is even more visible in 1982. It merely demonstrates that there is great readiness on the part of YPA members, when the economic situation so demands, to share the fate of society, in particular in general consumption.

The reduction of resources for the YPA in the federal budget to 5.09 percent of the national income will certainly exert an influence on the implementation of the adopted programs in the plan for development and modernization of the YPA.

The YPA will, however, as in years past, take every measure to see that the resources approved for 1983 are spent rationally and economically and that they ensure the highest possible level of modernization and combat training. In this way, it will make its full contribution to the implementation of the economic stabilization.